FROM WASHINGTON.

Free Ou: Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 19, 1858. The New-York politicists have made another descent on this virtuous capital. There are no less than four leading candidates for the Buffalo Post-Office now on the ground, backed by a corresponding force of admiring friends. The President reserved this case and that of Troy from the general scramble a few weeks age, intending to give them peculiar attention, in consequence of what are understood to be peculiar reasons. If he had fifty thousand more Postmasters in the State of New-York, they would not control the result next Fall, or whenever the Administration may choose to make a a direct issue on its policy. And so, too, of Pennsylvania. With all the trimming and dodging and lying of Democratic politicians, who are now striving to units without the semblance of a common princito unite without the sembance of a common princi-ple, allowing Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton men to hold their own opinions, if they will only co-operate with the party, with all their sudden pro-fessions for a charge in the tariff, when Glancy Jones and his whole tribe in Congress are notoriously under the drive of Pro-Slavery Free-Traders, and with all the patronage which has been so unscrupplously employed; still the Administration will be disconfited and disgraced at the Fall election by a majority of tens of thousands, and this, too, in the face of the fact that their most promi-nent candidates dare not open their mouths on Le-

The President is understood to take a lively interest in the affair of Corcoran and Muruaga, which has furrished a topic of so much interest for the old women of both sexes about Washington. And if he gets a chance he means to make it a National affair, forgetting that our fiery young Soulé called out the Duke of Alva, for an impertinent reference to his mother, and that his father so treated Baron Turgot as to make him limp for so treated Baron Turgot as to make him him for many a day, without exciting the ire of either the Spanish or French Government. And they wer men of high family position, who had some claims from official relations upon the notice of their Governments, if it was considered desirable to give a personal matter a public importance. There are

public has only had the privilege of enjoying one, and for reasons which are very obvious hereabout.

It must be very consoling to the President, who was Secretary of State at the time, and to General Cass, who was a prominent member of the Senate. when the Polk Administration and the Democratic when the Polk Administration and the Democratic party under the lead of Colonel Benton backed square down from their pretensions to 3.40 during the Oregon controversy, and then shouted lustily over 49, to find that the region of country which they thus abandoned, surrendered and gave up, after declaring "war to be inevitable," and making a distinct issue with England, should have turned out one of the most valuable and auriferous on the face of the globe; and more than that, that the Hud-son's Bay Cempany, under assumed rights, should exclude Americans from the "diggings" without paying a most extraordinary toll. Considering hor they vaunted their prowess at the time, and how the country was excited by the theatrical show, the reflection which has been suggested must be particu-larly gratifying to the distinguished gentlemen who played so conspicuous a part on that occasion. The five degrees and forty minutes of latitude which they turned over to England, after declaring our title to be "clear and unquestionable," will probably produce gold enough in one year to extinguish the increase of public debt, which they run up to \$40,000,000 in five months. We shall need a few additional mines if they keep on at this rate.

It is now contended, that inasmuch as the law authorizing the contract with the Collins line requires the mails to be carried from New-York to Liverpool its spirit will be as effectively carried out if they are sent to Portland, the point proposed for the termi-nus of the steamers. There is no condition that nus of the steamers. There is no condition that they shall start from New-York, though that has

been the sceepted construction heretofore.

The Union seems to rejoice over a possible prospect of defeating the nomination of the Hon. I rael Washburn for a reelection, growing out of some disputed claims among the counties composing his Congressional District. With the merits of that lead over the rest of that local question or controversy I have no disposition to interfere, but we all have a stake and an interest in the selection of Representatives for the next Congress, which is to block out the programme and to do the actual work of the Presidential campaign. At such a juncture in public affairs as now exists, At such a juncture in public affairs as now exists, and in view of the moment and magnitude of the coming struggle, no little jealousies, or narrow ambition, or small arrangements should be permitted to stand in the way. The largest experience, the wiscet counsel, the firmest purpose and the best ability are needed, to carry the Opposition through a contest victoriously, which will enlist on the other side a united and desperate party, backed by the side a united and desperate party, backed by the whole power and patronage of the Federal Govern-It will not do to despise such an enemy nowever encouraging the signs may be, after former experience. To obtain success we must work for

It zealously and persistently.

The application of what is called the "rotation rule" to the Congressional representation of the Free States has dwarfed their numerical strength and rendered them comparatively inefficient against the compact, consolidated and experienced minority of the South. This has been demonstrated practi-cally over and over again. The rule itself has, perhaps, fairness to recommend it in ordinary times and doubtless may even now be exercised with ad vantage, in pruning some of the delegations of mem-bers who have neither reflected credit on their con stituents nor carried character into the position. Their constituents know the men, and it is to be hoped will substitute in their places others who will bring both fitness and integrity to their trusts. The case is entirely different, however, with representa-tive men like Israel Washburn, whose weight, moral influence, efficiency, standing and services give them commanding position in Congress. He has been through years of hard drilling in the House, and is one of those always relied upon to take a prominent part. Maine can send no truer, firmer, or more useful man. He has at all times, in all places, at all seasons, and on every test and every vote and trial, proved himself the sterling and unfaltering champion of that great principle which, after all, is to be the overshadowing issue of the next Presidential canvass, and he deserves all the next Presidential canvass, and he deserves all the gratitude and favor that a generous and enlightened constituency can bestow. As faithful and as able a man as he may, perhaps, be sent here, but will require the schooling of years before he can attain the same capabilities to serve the cause. I am quite persuaded that if the Opposition members of the House could say what they know of Mr. Washburn's services, there would be a general acclamation for his reelection.

INDEX.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN - REPUDIATION-THADDEUS STEVENS - COLONIZATION SO-CIETY-CONTEST FOR SHERIFF-PRISON AGENT-IRON PIPES FROM SCOTLAND.

From Our Own Correspondent

PAILADELPHIA, July 20, 1858. You know already that the banner under which the Opposition in Pennsylvania has thought it most prudent to rally, is inscribed with "The People's Party." In this sign we conquered signally at the municipal election, held only four days after the passage of the English swindle. The harmony of interests inaugurated on that occasion was so decided, and produced such wholesome fruits, that the entire Opposition throughout the State demanded a common rally under the same victorious flag. The union thus indicated has now been gemented into a durable cohesion by the undisturbed harmony which prevailed at the State Convention of the People's Party, held last week at Harrisburg. Every County was largely represented there, and what is very unusual in such bodies, there was no ill blood engendered by contesting

service in the coming canvass. There was but single important nomination to make, that of Judge of the Supreme Cturt. For this position Mr. John M. Read of this city was selected. Mr. Read is a lawyer of high standing, eminently fitted to give dignity to the head. He was come a Democrat diguity to the beach. He was once a Democrat, and served as United States District Attorney under the rule of Van Buren. Tyler sent his name in to the Senate for Judge of the Supreme Court, in to the Secate for Judge of the Supreme Court, but it bung fire there by not being acted on, until Polk came into power, whereupon the country was disgraced by the substitution of Grier for Judge. All through the canvass of the last two years Mr. Read has steadily copperated with the Opposition to the sham Democracy, and may be counted a reliable man. His fitness for the office, and his undoubted orthodoxy, combined to make him the choice of the Convention, by whom his nomination choice of the Convention, by whom his nomination was unanimous. It is difficult to see what quarter defeat can come from. Signs from all parts of the State give token of an unexampled triumph. Reeder will be run for Congress, and will stump the District in high Dutch. He can poll a heavy vote for himself, and may very probably be elected. Jones-Jehew —in the adjoining Egypt of Berks, will very likely fail of being even nominated, so general is the Pennsylvania mutiny against Bu-chanan. All the elements of opposition have now a refuge in the People's Party, which they would vainly seek for elsewhere. You know that Alleghany County, in which Pitts

burgh is situated, repudiated her bonds which had been issued for ra lroad purposes. As usual, this repudiation was the work of the Democracy. The Supreme Court issued a mandamus requiring the County Commissioners to levy an addition to pay the interest. But its operation was delayed by the repudiators moving to quash. This motion was argued last week at Harrisburg. One William M. Meredith, for the bondholders, crushed out the application, and the Court refused to quash. But the end is not yet. The County Commissioners stand two Democrats to one Republican. The majority swear they don't care a copper for the Court. They will obey the laws as they understand them, not as the Court does, and refuse to raise the addinot as the Court does, and refuse to raise the addi-tional tax. So you may expect to hear that these consistent followers of Mississippi and Arkansas morality have been arrested and imprisoned for con-tempt. They are seeking this martyrdom in hopes tempt. They are seeking this martyrdom in hopes of going to Congress or being made Governor. But no one doubts that the people of Alleghany County will repudiate the repudiators at the next election. Public faith in Pennsylvania must not be expounded by the Mississippi code of morals, but by that laid down by William Penn, and from his day perpetuted until set aside by the Alleghany Democracy.

It is very probable that Thaddeus Stevens will be nominated for Congress from Lancaster. If so, will have an inverse. He is the man

he will have an immense majority. He is the man of all others to act as leader of the Republicans in the House. He has a national reputation, an in-valuable experience as a legislator, his ability is most decided, and as an eloquent debater the House contains none equal to him. He is terrible in an attack, prompt in defending himself, and will be a sore thorn in the side of Lecompton. Mr. Bu-chanan would rather have the Devil himself in Congress than such a brimstone stick from Lancaster as Stevens will assuredly be. He knows Buchanan like a book, and Buchanan knows it. At the late Harrisburg Convention it was remarkable how general was the demand for him to serve. From all present indications the State will elect at least eighteen Opposition members to the House, leaving six of the Democracy to condole with each other and do the dirty work of the Slavedrivers. chanan's organ at Harrisburg announces that all the Lecompton men must be renominated. Be it so-we want no better issue. Mr. Hickman's speeches are making sore spots, and the Democracy admit he will be reelected; so, to have an anche to windward, they have ceased abusing him. Sena-tor Bigler is threatened with some ugly revelations of his double dealing in Kansas, and Candlebox Calhoun, since his dismissal, threatens to make other disclosures. What a precious set they are and always will be! A great libel on the Colonization Society has been

most flippantly repeated by the newspapers, in asserting that the authorities of Liberia had con-nived at the exportation of colored emigrants by the French, under pretense of free emigration to the West Indies. The whole story is a slaveholders' lie. I have ascertained by inquiry among the Colonization authorities here that there is not the slightest foundation for the charge. On the contrary, the Liberians have strenuously resisted the whole scheme, even to an extent offensive to the French Government. So long ago as December last, the Liberian President, in his message to the Legislature, protested against the traffic. A law Legislature, protested against the traine. A law was then passed to stop it. These measures so effended the French Emperor that he meanly refused to present to the Republic the war vessel he had volunteered to send it. Whatever the French vessels have done in Liberia has been done forcibly, the Republic being too feeble to do more than protest against the enormities committed.

The city elects a new Sheriff in October. The office is a fat one, and every incumbent re-tires from it rich. The next term of three years will be a harvest even more abundant than common. No wonder, that there should already be forty candidates in the The lust for office, by which Democracy has so debauched the public mind, will probably duce forty more before the nomination is made. Now look at the consequences of this demoralization. These eighty men will spend and waste not less than \$100,000 during the campaign, nearly as much as the term of office is worth. The value of the morals destroyed during the same period is not to be calculated. Then there are five Congressmen and eighteen Legislators to be chosen, and various cher positions in what is known as State-House Row to be filled. They are all good, fat offices, making the incumbents tolerably comfortable by the abundant pickings originated by the Democracy. The five Congressmen will spend, or have it done for them, at least \$100,000. The Legislators will not wade in so deep, but there are nearly four times as many. Harrisburg has rich fields for legislative pasture, and there will be \$50,000 spent in putting these candidates through. Take the whole cost or loss to be encountered by the coming election in this city alone, and it will reach a quarter million. Money, not merit, is now the key by which office doors are unlocked. The base doctrine that to the belong the spoils has sapped the very foun-of public morality. Where else but with the dation of public morality. N Democracy did it originate?

The report of the Prison Agent for this city, Mr. Wilham J. Mullen, has just been published. gentleman's time is wholly occupied in visiting the prisons, ascertaining who has been hastily or wrong-fully committed, and in procuring the discharge of innocent parties speedily and without trial. He visits regularly all the magistrates on the same merciful errand. He there interferes as a peace-maker between excited parties, soothes their irritation, and causes hundreds of frivolous but expensive pros-ecutions to be abandoned. For all these offices he has a talent and qualification both peculiar and happy. During the year just ended he has been the instrument in releasing from prison 1,303 persons whose offenses he found, on investigation, were too trifling to justify their confinement. Indeed, a very few had been committed for sufficient cause. Cor rupt magistrates and policemen, eager to secure a bill of costs, had improperly committed hundreds in cases where a single amicable word would have ter-minated the dispute. Of the 1,303 cases, 1,220 were discharged without a dollar in costs being required. A world of good feeling has been created they have, moreover, saved to the county \$4,532 in their maintenance, and \$5,700 more which it would have cost to send the parties before the Grand Jury. A prompt settlement of this large number of cases has restored hundreds to their position in society, prevented them from losing situations, and conferred unspeakable blessings on mothers, sisters and daughters. This mission takes vice at its very threshold. Beside the foregoing results, Mr. Mullen has investigated over 3,000 other cases, written 600 letters for poor parties, found homes for many discharged convicts, and been a ministering angel in all the dens and hella of the city.

Our city is the center of so the an interest in the iron business, that a good deal of feeling has

been created by the discovery of a new dodge for there was no ill blood engendered by contesting delegations. Ex-Governor Reeder emerged on this cocasion from the obscurity of his law office at Easton, and was chosen President, and will do good to with water. This work requires immease

quantities of iron pipe. The work is to be com-pleted this Fall; but it is now discovered that no order for the pipe has yet been given to any American manfacturer, though so many would be glad to supply it. The contract was taken in the name of ote of our own citizens, but it is now believed that it is for the benefit of a Scotch iron company, loeated in Scotland, the pipes to be there made and thence shipped to this country, thus employing for-eign artisans at the expense of American labor, and that too on Government work. Had the bill re-quired the pipes to be of American iron, this singu-lar turn might have been avoided. Mr. Meigs, the Chief Engineer of the aqueduct, does not deny that foreign pipes are to be used. On the contrary, he replies with perfect indifference that "it is not the business nor is it the right of the officers of the Government to interfere with any arrangements he may find it necessary to make to fulfill this large contract by the prescribed time. He will doubtless buy his iron wherever he can make most money out of it, and who can prevent him

There's a gentleman for you. More than 1,000 men are at work in the Navy Yard, and more could be employed if the stock of proper timber were larger. The Lancaster sloop-of-war goes on slowly for the same reason. The Congress frigate is nearly finished repairing. The new steamer ordered to be constructed here progress, the drawings at least. She will be a second-class propeller, 196 feet long by 33 feet beam, and the order is to finish her with all possible dis-patch—that is, put on all the men who will be likely to vote for Tom Florence. But he will need better propellers than this, and more of them. There are various other contrivances to make work at the Navy Yard and keep it up till election, such as new ships to be built and old ones to be repaired; but it won't do.

A NEW STEAM ENGINE.

It is a well-established fact that inventors as a class are a boastirg set, and that any business man in dealing with them goes mentally though the process of subtracting seventy five per cent from their statements before examining if the remainder are imaginary or not. This is especially true with improvements of the steam ergine. Any one who will take the trouble to go over our industrial reports of last year, would find that every gauge, damper, regulator, governor, cut-off, &c., saves from ten to fifty per cent of the fuel, all of which savings added together would amount to much more than the total consumption. Under such circumstances it requires some courage, and it is highly meritorious, for a man to come forward stating only the truth. This was done yesterdy by Mr. F. B. Blanchard of New-

At the invitation of Mr. Blanchard, a number of sci entific gentlemen and reporters of the press went up the Hudson River on board the steamboat John Gowan, which is propelled by a steam ergine and boiler of this gentleman's invention. The water for the trip was contained in a tank, and the quantity consumed ascertained by measuration. The coal was weighed. The pressure was indicated by a steam gauge. In this menner the inventor mede no statement, but simply showed what he did. The boat is 150 feet long, 24 feet beam, 250 tuns measurement, diameter of paddlewheels 22 feet, length of buckets 6 feet, draught 41 feet. It is propelled by an ordinary beam engine, 8 feet stroke, 36 inches diameter, and by a high-pressure horizontal engine, 2 feet stroke, 34 inches dismeter. The beam engine works at from 30 to 35 pounds, and is condensing. The high-pressure engine works at from 80 to 100 pounds. The steam escaping from it at a pressure of 30 to 35 pounds works the condensing engine. The boiler is tubular; the fisme moves to the end of the boiler, and returning near the furnace through small tubes below the surface of the water, hence it passes through two cylinder flues places above the water into the steam. After leaving the boiler the flame is conducted around the tubes of several heaters in succession, and is finally let out, perfectly cool, through a smoke-pipe 6 inches in diameter. The fire-place is closed air-tight. The air is forced in by a pump. Tae grate is higher in the center, and goes slanting to the sides, like the roof of a house. At the top of the fireplace is a cylindrical opening, with double door or valve; the up. per velve is opened, 50 pounds of coal are put in end the valve is closed. The lower valve is thenopened and the coal falls upon the grate. The slanting shape of the grate is sufficient to make the coal thus falling dispose itself in a bed of even thickness. Over the smoke-box is the chimney; this is used only to light the fire, and to keep it burning while the boat is at rest; as soon as the vessel is under way the chimney is closed by airtight valves and used no more. The new machine works as follows: The steam from the boiler, at 90 lbs. pressure, is made to pass through heater No. I, where it is perfectly dried and expanded. Hence it works the high-pressure cylinder, is expanded by cutting off, and escapes at a pressure of 30 lbs, through heater No. 2 to the low-pressure engine and the condenser. The feed-water is heated to the boiling point in heater No. 3 before entering the boiler. The air supplied to the fire is heated in heater No. 4. All the guests secertained that 960 pounds of coal were consumed in getting up steam; that afterward 1,100 pounds of coal took the boat from New-York to Haverstraw, a distance of 40 miles. During the trip, 357 cubic feet of water, equal to 22,311 pounds, was transformed into steam. The steam passed into the cylinder at 30 pounds pressure and a temperature of 330 Fabrenheit. The running time was three hours and six minutes. This ergine consumes from 400 to 450 pounds of coal per hour. One of the same power on the common plan would require more than 1,000 pounds. Such a result is startling at first, but is easily explained. Each pound of coal requires for burning one poundand one third of oxygen. Air is composed of four parts of nitrogen for one part of oxygen, and as only one half the oxygen of the air combines with coal burned in a furnace, it results that for every pound of coal burned at a grate nearly 12 lbs. of hot gases escape through the chimzey. These gases have to be at least of the temperature of 600° to produce a proper draft; semetimes they escape red hot. Mr. Blanchard, by means of his heaters, recovers this enormous quantity of heat to raise more steam, and he produces the draft with a small fraction of the power thus saved. This invention is as simple as it is important, and deserves attention from all persons interested in steam,

and especially in steam navigation.

BOARD OF PILOT COMMISSIONERS .- At a meeting of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, held at their office, on the 20th inst., a letter was read from his henor the Mayor, asking the cooperation of the Board in relation to the Quarantine Regulations and the Pilots. The following directions were issued to the Pilots. and resolutions were passed and sent to the Mayor:

DIRECTIONS FOR FILOTS: New-York, July 20.

DIRECTIONS FOR PROTES.

New-York, July 24.

Niew-York, July 24.

Charge from the poits named below, at the lower Quarantice around, subject to the directions of the Health Officer of this protest, viz.: Havans, Matanas, St. Thomas, Portau Prince, Ponce, Cardenas, St. Jago de Cube, Sagus la Grande, Trindad de Cube, Clenfuegos, San Juan de los Remedios, ani New-Orleans. You are also required, on boarding any vessel bound into this port from ports subject to yellow fever, to acceptain if the yellow rever existed at the place from whence she came, and it so, anabor in the Lower Quarantine ground, to await the direction of the Health-Officer, will be punished by suspension or diamissal. By order of the Board of Pilot Commissioners.

CHAS. H. MARSHALL,

CHAS. H. MARSHALL, F. E. MORGAN.
ROBERT L. TAYLOR,
RUBSEL STURGIS,
GEO. W. BLUNT.
Pilot Commissioners.

RESOLUTIONS.

That the Board of Pilot Commissioners will promptly and corbially cooperate with all the means in their power in any suggestions made by the Board of Health to protect the health of the

city. That the Board of Health be requested to have removed from Washington Market, and the ground adjoining, the piles of filt and dut to which the attention of the city authorities was calle by this Board some time alton.

A "Skill."—A popular actor of Philadelphia went to Cape May a few days since. He sacidentally left his watch on his dressing table. A friend going to the Cape took it down. In conjunction with a few others, it got up a complimentary presentation. A presentation speech was made, and the reply was gratefully eloquent. A feast followed, after which, on going to his room, he epened the case, which inclosed the watch, and found it to be the one he left at home!

THE GREAT BASE BALL MATCH.

BEOOKLYN " NEW-YORK AND HOBOKEN. Yesterdey the chosen nine from among the Brooklya Base Ball Clubs met the other chosen nine from New York and Hobeken, to contend for the honor of victory in the game in which they delight. The weather was propitions, the sky somewhat cloudy, the atmosphere comparatively cool, and the ground in tolerable condition, excepting that its loose frish'e asture was un tavorable to catching the ball "on the bound." The fine weather called out a large attendance. Probably four thousand people assisted at the performanceassisted liberally with voice and hand, whenever there was a brilliant catch, good batting or fine run.

The enthusiasm was at its highest pitch during the whole of the game from first to last. The Ladies' Stand was well filled with the wives, daughters, sisters and sweethearts of the Base Ball players of the three cities. Outside the limits assigned the spectators, the place was gay with emulbuses decorated with flags, and bearing the names of the various Clubs. As these arrived one after another, they were greeted with the heartiest cheers. Hundreds of private vehicles were on the ground, many of them serving as stands for their proprietors.

The assembly was of the most respectable character. It was composed, in the main, of staid citizens, sober business men of various callings. There was a sparing admixture of a baser element, but not large enough to unpleasantly affect the appearance or spirit of the occasion. There was one trifling case of disorder, and in that the severeet thing which could be said to the individual guilty of causing it was, "Are you a ball-player, too ?" I; was deemed a bitter re-proach, and served its purpose. Beyond this there was nothing to mar the harmony of the occasion. The greatest good humor prevailed all around, and thus these Yankee Olympian games were celebrated after as orderly a fashion as the quietest citizen could de-

At the little railroad station there were a few of the enterprising gentlemen who make fascinating propositions to the innecent, whereby the latter can make huge amounts of money with the most trifling risks. There were three or four cases of benevolent gentlemen with three cards and a rather shaky table, whose sole purpose in ecming out there seemed to be to lose all their heavy rolls of bills to the poor people around them. There was only one thing to excite a doubt of their perfect disinterestedness, and this was the constant assertion that "the bigger the bets, the more excitin' is this little game." This seemed to have a tendency to throw the money into the hands of a few, and bred the most ur just suspicion against these gen tlemen. The consequence was that few but the confederates of these gentry took advantage of the benevolence of their offer. There was a sporadic case of sweat-cloth, but the risks were small and the profits light. There was also the "walk-up-and-try-yourstrength machine;" the "walk-up-and-try-your-weight machine;" several ingenious contrivances, consisting of planks with spikes driven in them, for encircling the center one of which with a small ring provided for the purpose you received a quarter of a dollar, provided you threw from the proper distance, paid ten pence for your chance, and threw with precision. There was one more cunring implement, devised for the more general diffusion of cash among the people. This was a small pyramid, surrounded by a five-cent piece. It stood on a basis of somp, and was to be thrown at with a thickish wire; the owner descanted with much eloquence on its virtues, but generally confixed himself to the following traisms: "Ten pence 'ain't much, gen'im - twon't nuther break nor nuther "will it make you. Ef you hits, you may make twen-ty-five cents: ef it falls inside the scap, you lose; af "it falls outside the scap, you wins." But his elequence seemed thrown away-no one felt inclined to accept his tempting proffers. We did not observe that the thumbles were taken advantage of by the liberal fraternity who were then plying their benevolent calling outside. Indeed, few of the people cared to be weighed, try their strength, or to gamble. They had come to see Base Ball, and only looked upon the gambling tablee with unprofitable curiceity. BETTING.

Before the game began, and up to about the fourth inpings, the feeling was all in favor of Brooklyn. Jusat its commencement twenty to fifteen was offered on Brocklyn, and was long in finding a taker. But from the fourth to the sixth innings the feeling began to charge-even bets were offered but there were no The game was too even to predict any result from it. It was, indeed, so well contested that bets were freely offered that there would not be twelve runs made on either side. But notwithstanding the offers, but little money changed hands on the result.

THE GAME. The game opened at 21 o'clock. The following are

	Water to account to a	1/3221321
Same.	Position. Catchet	Club.
Legett	Catchet	Excelmor.
EAT	Short	A CARLO COLO COLO COLO COLO COLO COLO COLO C
Deine	First Dage	***********
Master	Third Dase,	CACACA MANAGEMENT
A. Burt	Right Field	Futtam.
	NEW-YORK.	
Same.	Position.	Club.
Daniel .	Second Base	Union.
Deneous	Third Base	Ese e
D. Best	Catcher	Kpickerboo'r.
De Bost	Short	Farle.
Wadamark.	First Base	Gotham_
17	Lat Wield	PHENDITO.
Une Cost	Pitcher	Gotasm.
Van Cotteresses	Right Field	Knickerboe'r.

These athletes came upon the ground in excellent pirits and in the finest condition. The ball was opened by the Brocklyners going in first and gaining a slight advantage over their opponents for two or three in-nings. The the tide of fortune began to change in favor of the New-Yorkers, slightly, but only enough to bring the score nearly even until the last inning but ore, when the New-Yorkers ran up their rcore to 22 (against the Brooklyners' 18). Brooklyners went in on the last innings but three brilliant catches did their business. This was decisive. But the New-Yorkers went in on their last innings to show what they could do. They were paid off in their own coin. Three catches did their business in a jiffy. Then there was a waving of hats and handkerchiefs, shaking of hands, and a general congratulation at the success of the New-Yorkers. But their Brooklyn sutagonists did not seem to take it very hard. They smiled good-humoredly, and hoped for better luck another day.

MCIDENTS. As a matter of course, whenever there was any fine catches, exciting new or ingenious stratagem on the part of the player, there was immense cheering, by the partieurs of his side among the spectators. Van Cott's run between first and second base, which was a triumph of self-possession and management, and Holder's run home after a splendid hit, called out the most enthusiastic cheers, however, and won equal applause from friend and foe. There were many fine catches, but it would look inventory like to give them. During the 7th innings the ball split Wadsworth's finger, and he retired, Davis (Knickerbocker) being his substitute. Masten and Leggett exchanged in the 8th innings—the latter having lost two balls in succession. De Bost was also lamed about the middle of the game, but worked on with indomitable pluck and spirit.

THE PLATING.

This was probably as fire as it will be the good fortune of the admirers of the game to see for some time to come. There was no bad playing-where there were missed balls or unfortunate runs, they were in nine instances out of ten, cases against which no judgment or skill could guard.

THE POPULARITY OF THE GAME. Base ball is a comparatively modern game, and in its present development peculiarly American. The natives of the mother courtry, who have attained skill in cricket, contand for the superiority of their game over

that of base ball, as requiring more skill. We seed not discuss this question here, but this fact is established: Cricket can never, in America at least, be as popular as its yourger brother, base ball. The latter is played with greater celerity; its brilliant hits and ca ches are much more frequest than those in cricket. The istter is a elew and plocding game, partaking of the character of the people among whem it grew up. To the uninitisted spectator it grows dull and wearisome, while the former will keep a crowd of several thousards, not one of whom may know anything of the game, in a state of the greatest excitement until the

RESURE. To those versed in the game the following resume

will prove of interest: BROOKLYN. Lost, Myle Leggett.
Holder.
Pigeon. Green 2
P O'Brien. 3
M O'Brien. 1
Price 1
Masten 4
Butt. 2
Brooklyn made ib runs. an Cett

COMMENCEMENT OF THE FREE ACADEMY.

The Commencement of the Free Academy was held for the first time in the evening, yesterday, at the Academy of Music. The house was thoroughly crewded, a large number of people being unable to gain admittarce.

The stage was filled with members of the Board of Education, their friends, and the friends of education -among them, Peter Cooper and James Harper. During a part of the evening, Wm. H. Neilson, eeq., presided; during the remainder, Dr. Lafayette Ran ney. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. McCloud

The salutatory address, an oration on The Mission o Nations was given by James Godwin.

Then came a dissertation, on Machiavelli, by John A. Ely, who attempted to show that the great Mashia veilian principle, which, he says, is, the end justifie the means, is the rule of the world to-day.

An oration on True Skepticism, by Walter S. Sands took decidedly liberal views.

A discertation on Modern Journalism, by William Kirkiand, while acknowledging the power of the presecriticized its circumstantial detail of minutia, and urged more attention to general matters, especially those facilitating the progress of the race. A philosephical oration on the Beau-ideal of History.

by Henry E. Moriarty, was followed by an oration on Procrustes, by William K. Hallock, whose ridicule of the one-idea men was very effective with the audience. Most people went home thinking it was the best thing they had beard. The ethical oration on the Sophists, by Henry K.

Sloan, was followed by a dissertation on Smooth Thirgs, by John W. Pullman. A discertation entitled " Matter Progressive;" Man

Retrogressive gave Alexander P. Ketchun, a sen of Edgar Ketchun, esq., an opportunity to say, among various bold and manly things, that the national anihem was adapted to the nation of 76, but never to the 3,000,000 of slaves of '58; that sentiment receive the loudest applause.

The Master's Oration, "Saying and Doing," by Lewis C. Baylee, A. B., was a fine production, well delivered. It showed a large and earnest thought. Medals and prizes were then presented:

First Prize, Gold Medal—G. M. Eliiott, Fresh. Second Prize, Silver Medal—G. Roberts. jr., Int'y. Third Prize, Silver Medal—A. M. Lee, Int'y. In Senior Class-First Prize, Gold Medal-H. M

Banks.

Becond Prize, Silver Medal—Thomas Crowther.

CROSWELL MEDAL.

History and Belles Lettres—M. E. Dwight, Soph. History and Bellee Lettres—M. E. Dwight, Soph.

WARD MEDALS.

Greek. H. E. Moriarly, sea.
Latin. W. M. Banks, sea.
Latin. W. M. Banks, sea.
Lepish. A. Janzer, jr.
Freach. H. K. White, soph.
Spanish. H. K. White, soph.
Getman. A. F. Childs, sea.
Composition. J. Godwin, sea.
Oratory. G. Sherman, jr.
Law. J. Godwin, sea.
Mcral Philosophy. J. Godwin, sea.
Mcral Philosophy. J. Godwin, sea.
Mcral Philosophy. D. P. Facklor, jr.
Astronomy. F. Tisasil, jr.
Chemistry. A. F. Childs, sea.
Logic. M. E. Dwight, soph.
History. F. Rawolle, soph.
Drawing. H. Loveridge, soph.
Natural History. S. R. Sherwood, soph.
Algebra and Geometry. C. Roberts, jr., int'y.
Hygiene. A. M. Lee, jr., int'y.
An Alumina Medal, with gold plates, for "best notes on Physiology of Plants," given by Dr. Deremus.
E. F. Hyde, Freshman.

Peter Ccoper of the Committee to decide on the best

Peter Cooper of the Committee to decide on the best speakers in prose and poetry announced that they had awarded the prize for prose to Alex. P. Ketchum; for poetry to John A. Ely.

President Webeter then said, Berjamin Milis Martin has received the prize in French for the best transla-He gave him a book as the prize. This may explain

the phrase, "in French." Degrees were then conferred upon the following

A. B - William Mellen Banks, E. Jean Beneville, Theo.

A. B.—William Mellen Banks, E. Jesu Beneville, Theo. Augustus Blake, John Clark, Thomas Crowther, John Andrews Ely, James Godwin, William Kiegsland Hallock, Charles Arthur Jemes, Alex, Phenix Ketchum, William Kirkland, Manuel A. Kursheed, Thos. Jeferson McKee, Henry Edward Moriarty, John Fisher Pettigrew, Charles Whiting Plyer, Walter Seabury Sand: Henry King Sloan, Peter Demarest Surges, Elliott Dunham Tomkins, George Spencer Utter, Henry Vehslage, Jr. B. S.—Smith Bloomfield, A. B.; Augustus Fred. Childe: Jas. Austin Church, A. B.; George Elias Hawes, A. B.; Samuel Maxwell, Ir., A. B.; J. Westley Pulman; John Stuckis Roberts, A. B.; Samuel W. Whittemore.
A. M.—William Heury Abel, William Menies Adams, Alwin Alropa Alvord, Hamilin Baboock, Lewis Condict Bayles, Ethiu Dwight Church, William Madison Cole, Charles Daily, William Serin Decamp, Peter Hopkins Duncan, George Jackson Greenfield, Samuel Boardman House, James Weir Mason, Henry Albertson Post, Russell Raymond, Thorndyke Freeman Sanaders. S. M.—James Michael Donahos.
An oration on "The Choice of a Vocation." and the

An oration on "The Choice of a Vocation," and the valedictory addresses were then given by William Mellen Banks, and the exercises closed with the benediction and a pot pourri of college songs from Dodworth's Band, which had enlivened the evening with eleven pieces, one of which was encored.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS-HOUSE.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, at the Insaas

Arylum, Gov. Smith in the Chair.

Mr. Firch, Warden of the Penitentiary, reported

that he had appointed Joshua Parker, Keeper of th Penitentiary; also that two convicts had escaped. The Committee on Island Hospital reported the bids received for iron work on Island Hospital, as published in our last, recommending that the contract be award

ed to J. B. and W. W. Cornell for \$18,364; the lowes

The report of the Committee on Lunatic Asylum as ordered to be printed and made the special order for the reat meeting.

The Committee on Penitentiary were ordered to advertise for proposals for the flagging of the new wing of the Deptoposals for the flagging of the new wing the bardentiary.

of the Penitentiary.

Mr. Wrrs, superintendent of the construction of the Island Hospital, petitioned for increased compensation. Referred.

The President and Secretary were authorized to draw \$50,000 from the Controller for the use of the

Mr. GUNTHER offered the following resolution

Mr. GUNTHER Offered the following resolution:

Recored, That his Board view with high appreciation the initiators steps taken by the Medical Faculty of the cities of Boaton and of New York to acknowledge in a substantial manner the discovery and appliances of sulpherie ether, by Dr. Wm. T. G. Mouten, and believing the same to be as expressed and set forth in their testimonles, the greatest benefit of the present age rendered to science and humanity, we doesn it our duty in consideration thereof, and of the many uses to which the same has been applied in the institutions under our charge, to vote toward the national subscription fund, as instituted by the Yaculty, the sim of \$1,500.

Mr. GUNTHER stated that the Massachusetts State
Hospital had voted \$1,600; the City Hospital of
New-York, \$500; and other nectioning preportionate
smeants. He thought that in institutions like theirs,
where the patients were so largely indebted to this discovery for ameliorating their sufferings, the Board of
Governore cught to recognize in a fitting manner the
man who had freely given his great discovery to the
world; and when he stated that the man was now a
cripple, and suffering from a pervous affection conracted in his experiments with culphuric other, he

At the following institutions:

Selievue Hospital. 735 City Prison.

Lonatic Asylum. 681 Second District Prison.

Aline-House. 1, 450 Third District Prison.

Aline-House. 1, 450 Third District Prison.

Is Hon trom Workhouse. 233 Colored Home.

Is Hon from Almabouse. 45 Colored Home.

Westhouse. 748 Children at nume.

Small Fox Riospital. 2 City Cemelery.

Randall's Island Hospital. 234

Number remeining Jusy 13, 1857.

Adjourned to meet two weeks hence at the Alms-

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

TWO BOYS MURDERED BY THEIR FATHER. TWO BOYS MURDERED BY THEIR FATHER. From The Rischamina Republicia.

A most shocking affer occurred in Maine Voltage, is this courty, about 16 miles from Binghamton, on Friday aftercoop, the 16th inst. Oliver Howard, a man about 30 years old, murdered two of his children by entiring their throats with a ranor. The circumstances of this most lamentable occurrence, as near as we can learn, are as follows: Oliver Howard, the murderer, lives in the village of Maine—has a wife and four children—two girls and two boys. His wife's mother had been staying a few days at his house, and the day previous to the murder, his wife and wife's mother went on a visit to the beuse of the latter, taking with them the two youngest children, the guist caving the two boys, one aged six, the other four, at home.

heme.

About 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon Howard left the Tannery of Mr. Sandterd, where he worked, west to his house, and returned roon after to the tannery. Not ong after it was discovered that the two little boys had been murdered—their threats being cut with a razer. Howard was immediately arrested and taken before N. W. Eastman, esq., a Justice of the Peace in that town, for examination. The prisoner admitted that he committed the double murder and waived an examination. The murderer was brought to Binghamton last (Friday) right, and lodged in jail.

No reasen was assigned by the prisoner, we are informed, for the act when he was arrested. Now that he is in jail for the horrid crime, he says that he was in feer of the Lord, and thought that he was commanded by the Lord to kill his two boys. We think that this a mere deelege to escape purishment on the ground of insanity; and that instead of having any communication from the Lord, he was instigated by the Deril and his own bad passions to commit that most directive crime.

Howard formerly tended French's Mill os Castle Creek, and Sprague's Mill near Port Crane. He also worked at Col. Lewis' Mill, in Binghamton, some seven years ago. About 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon Howard left the

RESPENING OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-The city is not to be without music. Uilmann and Musard have failed, but the Board of Education have taken the matter in hand. The Commencement of the Free Academy last evening was transformed into an instrumental concert by Dodworth's Band, given at the expense of the city by the Board of Education to the friends of its members. The success was immense. The music was excellent, of course, and was probably appreciated all the better because the exercises of the Commencement were interspersed. One piece, Dodworth's famous "White Mountain Echoes," received the com-pliment of an encore, and was repeated amid much eathusiasm. This repetition seemed to be approved by Dr. Ranney, who was presiding on behalf of of Education. The concert was so successful that it is to be repeated on Thursday evening, with a new and much more attractive programme, the Commencement exercises of the Female Normal School being substi tuted for those of the Free Academy. Tickets may be obtained gratis from the members of the Board of Eds.

TREATMENT OF PERJURERS AT NEW-ORLEANS .- A New-Orleans correspondent of The Mobile Mercury, alluding to the late trial of Harby, for killing Stone the seducer of his daughter, thus speaks of the witnesses

seducer of his daughter, thus speaks of the witnesses who swere that she was of easy virtue:

"Those unprincipled men who bore false witness against Miss Caroline Harby, are, by this time, able to appreciate the text to its fullest extent. Our more cheets and business men have taken the punishment of their crime into their own hands. Simmons and Maurer were clerks at a cotton press up town. Simons as we see that the proprietors of the press that if he was in any way interested in their business they would decline discounting any more of their paper. The commission merchants who had cotton pressed and stored by the concern, also sent them a notification that they would do no more busiby the concern, also sent them a notification that they would do no more business with them as long as Simmons and Maurer remained in their employ. Simmons has been unanimously expelled from his Ledge by the Odd Fellows, and both have been ignominiously turned out of houses where they formerly visited as favored guesting. Since it a married man, and his wife is one of the first ladies of our city. Shortly after the trial, he signifies intention to her of going to Bladon Springs. his intention to her of going to Bladon Springs. She teld him to go and never come back, as she never would live with him again. He is a cotton weigher and sempler by prefession, but henceforth will have to follow some other calling, as all his customers have notified him that they will not patronize him any more; and it is also hinted that he will be expelled from all connection with the Masons. Thus you see that, although there fellows could not be reached by the laws, they have been punished as severely as if they had been.

A PRINTING OFFICE, A WHOLE TOWN AND A COUR-TY SUBMERGED. - The editor of The Citizen, at Coshoma, Miss., on the 30th ult., issued the following card.

homa, Misa., on the 30th uit., issued the following card. It explains a very bad state of affairs:

"The Mississippi has taken possession of the office of The Coahoma Citizen, and I am compelled to suspend the publication of it until we have a fall in the water. Nearly every place and point in the county is submerged. Here and there a ridge of uncommon hight is left above the flood. The damage to the country will reach an enormous sum. At the present it is incalculable. Outside of the destruction of crops (which were unusually promising), the drowings of stock will be immense; all the stock running in the woods will be lost. Many of the planters have erected platforms, and have a small portion of their stock upon these. A portion thus cared for will die from exposure and a want of attention. Some have stock in their galleries, bedrooms, and even their parfors. We have net with several of the sufferers who have had to abandon their houses; with others who are living in upper stories of their dwellings, and can assure you that our condition is very distressing and deplorable indeed."

The steamship Star of the West left for Aspinwall yesterday, full of passengers bound to the gold regions.

A number of those on board were said to be on their way to Frazer River.

RUNAWAY SHAKERS.—On Tuesday night, there arrived in town, from the Shaker settlement at Niskayuna, a young, pretty and modest demoisells, with blooming red cheeks and a monster atraw boanes, reminding one of the artistic magazine representation of Cupid with a night cap, or Venus wearing spectacles. Her skirts were innecent of hoops, and her waist unsparred with correct bands. The "improvements" of modern fashion had not reached her rural home, and he was as primitive and simple in her appearance as any consistent follower of Arn Lee should be. But her visits during the evening to various dry goods stores, in queet of mysterious skelestons, charming taffetas, she wy stellas, rich guipures, dainty lace, rustling silks and soft velvets, induced a suspicion that there was "a cat in the meal" somewhere, and by a possibility. Ann the prophetess was to lose a fair disciple. Yet the little Shakeress wisely kept her own counsel, and said rot.

the little Shekeress wisely kept her own counsel, said rot.

Yesterday, however, a ruddy, fair-visaged young man, in home-spun blue, made his appearance in town, and forth with instituted a vigorous siege upon sundry merchant tailor shops, hat stores and the like—appearing, in ceurse of time, a new man. It have no disposition to follow the matter further. The finale of a subject so mysterious in its inception was last evening intrasted to a popular elergyman, who soon finished it up in a manner quite prevaient in the outer world, but hardly recognized among the "verity, verity" order of the fathful. We hope the two whose fasse have thus been united may never have occasion to reposit their abandot ment of the "peaceful examinatity," although the studen transmorrification of a somber, quiet Shaker miss into a full-hooped, fachioushly situad belle is a very dangerous experiment in this hot weather.